

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1907.—Copyright, 1907, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAIN SALE OF CORSETS

WE are discontinuing our line of grey corsets at cost. All our \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 quality corsets will be sold at \$1.50. These are all RUST PROOF and as good as can be made.

\$2.00 quality \$1.45
\$2.50 quality \$1.95
\$3.00 quality \$2.25

We have 75 corsets which regularly sold at \$1.25 which will be sold at 75 cents each. There is a lot of "Price" model corsets—grey, white and black, regularly \$3.00 and over, which will go at \$2.00. There are not all sizes, but if you find your size it is a great bargain.

We are still making to order fine quality goods at \$3.75, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00 up. Everything first class. You should investigate our order department.

CALIFORNIA CORSET CO.

448-5 Fulton St. - Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. 331-2. - Entrance 10 Hoyt St.
W. S. ALLEN, Pres.

LONG TERMS IN PARLIAMENT.

RECORDS THAT EXCEED THOSE OF OUR CONGRESS.

Due largely to the Early Age at Which Englishmen Enter Public Life and to the Fact That They Do Not Lose Their Seats by Taking Other Offices.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The long terms in the American Congress, striking as they are, are outshone both in number and time by the English Parliamentary tenure. Some of the British records make even the long services of Senators Morrill, Allison and Sherman look commonplace.

William Ewart Gladstone made a continuous parliamentary record of sixty-six years. He was Prime Minister twice, and held various subordinate administrative offices under other Premiers. Nevertheless, while holding these places he continued to be a member of the House of Commons, to which he was first elected in 1832, when but 23 years old.

This is where the English legislator has a distinct advantage over his American cousin. He can enter the Commons as a mere boy. He does not have to relinquish his place in the House to accept an administrative position. Gladstone was a long political career, but it was not an unusual one in English annals. He represented the University of Oxford for eighteen consecutive years.

Lord Palmerston was for fifty-eight years continuously a member of Parliament. He entered the Commons at 23, and for twenty consecutive years represented the other great English university, Cambridge. For nineteen years he was continuously Secretary of War under five different administrations. He was Secretary of State twenty-five years.

Sir Robert Peel was elected to the House of Commons when but 21, and was continuously a member of that body for fifty-seven years. He was three times Prime Minister, and almost continuously for forty years an officeholder.

Lord John Russell also entered the House of Commons at 21 and served continuously in that and the House of Lords for fifty-five years. He was in office two-thirds of the time after Premier twice.

Gladstone's great rival, Benjamin Disraeli, did not get into the House of Commons until he was 32, having been defeated in several previous trials. At first derided and hoisted down, he eventually became leader of the House and was Prime Minister twice. His parliamentary career lasted only forty-four years.

E. J. Smith-Stanley, afterward Lord Derby, was elected to the House of Commons at 22, and was in Parliament forty-six years continuously. He was Prime Minister three times.

Sir Robert Walpole, to go further afield, entered the House at 25 and held various offices, among them the Premiership twice, the last time for twenty-two years continuously, when he resigned and was created Earl of Orford. He was in Parliament forty-four years.

These do not exhaust the list. They are cited because they are familiar names to Americans. Their extreme youth upon entering the Commons is a remarkable feature of these cases. Doubtless more than a thousand men have served in Parliament more than fifty years each continuously, who began in the House and who entered public life under 25.

When Pitt the younger entered the House at 21, was Chancellor of the Exchequer at 23 and Prime Minister at 24, and at 25 was the most popular and powerful Minister of modern times, the greatest subject that England had seen for many generations. He resigned in 1801, after eighteen years of almost absolute power. He died at 47. This great career of a mere boy was no accident. William Pitt was a prodigy, like our Henry Clay, who was Speaker of the House coincident with his entry into that body, and who continued to be its Speaker during his entire tenure of about ten years.

American Representatives and Senators have not the advantage of entering public life at an early age. Under direct constitutional provision they are ineligible until 30 and 35 years old respectively for membership in the House and Senate. Very few, in the prevailing tendency of public opinion, reach the House at 25. Our Representatives, with the few divine right of caste, are generally mature men before they arrive.

For instance, the late Justin S. Morrill of Vermont was 44 when elected to Congress in 1854; Senator W. B. Allison, holding the next highest record of tenure, was 33 when elected to the House in 1862. John Sherman was 31 when elected to the House in 1854, the same year Mr. Morrill came down from Vermont. Their average ages are about the general run of the thousands of Representatives and Senators who have come and gone.

In nearly every House, however, there are two or three young fellows who barely come within the constitutional limit. Several of our most conspicuous statesmen of past times entered the House at 25, among them John Randolph of Roanoke, John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, William H. King of Alabama and Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky. All of these subsequently served in the Senate, and all except Randolph were Vice-Presidents of the United States. Breckinridge, afterward a Confederate Major-General and Secretary of War, was one of the defeated candidates for the Presidency in 1860, when Lincoln was elected.

John V. Wright of Tennessee was elected to the House in 1854 at the age of 28 and Augustus C. Dodge of Iowa, afterward Senator, was elected at 26.

Speakers Hunter, Cobb and Grow entered the House at 27; Speaker John W. Taylor at 28, Speakers Polk and White at 28, Speaker Colfax at 31 and Speaker Blaine at 27. Speaker Clay was elected first to the Senate at 28, being under the constitutional age.

President Franklin Pierce was a Representative at 28 and Senator at 32; President Andrew Jackson at 29 and Senator at 30. President James Buchanan at 31 and Senator at 42, President James A. Garfield

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

Store Opens

at
8:30 A. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Closes

at
6 P. M.

Now the Final Round-Up of
USED PIANOS

The unusual character of the Pianos makes the sale extraordinary. They are all "used" instruments in the sense that they have all been in homes. But many of them are so nearly new that their own makers could not tell them from unused Pianos without examining the serial number. They are in all essentials of musical quality, durability and case finish absolutely new. Yet they are offered for \$50, \$100, \$200 and even more below the regular price. Only unusual conditions could bring such Pianos into a Sale—and those conditions are found in the Loeser Player-pianos.

To get one of these instruments, which every one can play either by hand or by aid of the perforated music rolls, people have been willing to sacrifice Pianos that as Pianos were absolutely satisfactory.

We cannot keep these instruments here. We cannot even wait for the ordinary course of trade to dispose of them. So we have put them in as fine condition as skill could do—refinished and repolished cases where they needed it—and to-morrow brings the chance to buy them at a fraction of what they are worth.

At \$100 Each.
Originally \$275 to \$350.

Bradbury upright, rosewood.
Byrne upright, ebony.
Herman upright, rosewood.
Stuyvesant upright, rosewood.
Wing upright, ebony.

At \$150 Each.
Originally \$275 to \$300.

Benedict Bros., mahogany.
Bradbury upright, rosewood.
Chickering grand, rosewood.
J. & C. Fischer upright, rosewood.
Gabler & Bros. upright, rosewood.

At \$200 Each.
Originally \$250 to \$450.

Anderson upright, rosewood.
Brown & Simpson upright, mahogany.
Chase upright, mahogany.
Emerson upright, mahogany.
Fallett & Davis upright, mahogany.
Heller & Co. upright, rosewood.
Newby & Evans upright, walnut.
Reiman upright, mahogany.
Smith & Barnes upright, mahogany.
Shoninger & Co. upright, walnut.
Steinway & Sons upright, rosewood.
Schleicher & Sons upright, oak.
Dyer & Hughes upright, walnut.

At \$225 Each.
Originally \$300 to \$500.

Behring upright, mahogany.
Emerson upright, mahogany.
Heller & Co. uprights, walnut.
Heller & Co. uprights, mahogany.
Heller & Co. uprights, oak.
Smith & Barnes uprights, mahogany.

At \$250 Each.
Originally \$350 to \$500.

Behr Bros. upright, walnut.
Chickering upright, walnut.
Emerson upright, mahogany.
Gabler upright, mahogany.
Hardman upright, rosewood.
Heller & Co. upright, mahogany; Colonial.
Heller & Co. upright, oak; Colonial.
Heller & Co. upright, rosewood; Colonial.
Heller & Co. upright, walnut; Colonial.
Kranich & Bach upright, rosewood.
Starr upright, walnut.
Starr upright, oak.

Miscellaneous.
Grands and Uprights.

Behr Bros. upright, walnut, \$450 \$300.
Behr Bros. upright, oak, \$450 \$300.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Upright Pianos priced at \$200 or under, \$10 cash and \$5 monthly. Over \$200, \$10 cash and \$5 monthly, on combinations of Piano and Grand-Players priced at \$400 or under, \$20 cash and \$12 monthly. All others, \$35 cash and \$20 monthly. Grand Pianos, \$25 cash and \$20 monthly. As all Pianos on our floor are priced on a cash basis (fictitious prices being eliminated), interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be charged on deferred payments.

Fourth Floor.

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Store Opens

at
8:30 A. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Closes

at
6 P. M.

\$5 to \$12.50 "West End" Waists, \$3.98 & \$4.98

THE "WEST END" MAKE OF LINGERIE

WAISTS is well known for excellence of material, daintiness of style and particularly for the correct shaping and finishing of each garment. To-morrow's Waist Sale has as one of its features some 280 of these "West End" Waists of fine batiste and showing a great variety of styles, open back and front, trimmed with lace and embroidery, and some having yokes of hand embroidery. Sizes 34 to 40—all great values at \$3.98 and \$4.98.

Second Floor.

Women's \$40 Suits at \$25.

THIRTY-FIVE NEW SUITS from one of the cleverest tailors in the whole country come to us to sell for almost half price because they are made from odd lengths of imported materials of which there are no more to be had.

Style and workmanship are in every detail equal to the Suits that cost \$40 apiece. It is a piece of sheer good luck for the women who come early enough to share to-morrow.

Costs are short, hip length model with semi-fitted back, single breasted, by front, notched collar, full coat sleeves and lining of peau de cygne. Skirts are a full fitted back. The Suits were made expressly for us and just finished in time for this Easter offering. None sent C. O. D. or on approval.

Second Floor.

Spring Overcoats :: Great Value, at \$12.50.

NEW AND FINE SPRING OVERCOATS made expressly for the Loeser STORE FOR MEN—not in any sense odds and ends or a lot bought especially for a sale. Such Overcoats could not regularly be sold for anything like \$12.50. Fifteen dollars would be a very moderate price for them.

Yet to-morrow they will make a special Easter offering here at \$12.50. They are the graceful knee length (checked) models of fine black or Oxford coating, and in every detail finely trimmed and finished.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Our Greatest Sale of Black Silks.

Quantities Tremendous :: Low Prices Unrivalled.

ASK ANY MAKER OF GOOD SILKS about the possibility of making a great offering under price, and he would say that it couldn't be done. Not in many years has the cost of raw silk been so high. Not in years has the demand been so much ahead of the supply. Not in years has it been so nearly impossible to buy Silks for less than their full market value.

Yet this has been done—broadly and splendidly done. To-morrow marks the anniversary of the great March Sale of Black Silks. To-morrow will again present an immense collection of Black Silks of splendid quality and for prices in some cases ACTUALLY CLOSE TO HALF.

The difficulties surmounted in preparing this Sale need not concern you. What will concern and interest you are the FACTS that you can buy to-morrow the Silks of staple, standard and wanted sorts for prices that would be remarkable at any time. Here are the details:

50c. All Silk Black Pongee at 29c.

3,000 yards: a fine lustrous quality and a good black. They should hardly last until noon at the price. None sent C. O. D.

\$1 Plain 24 Inch Black Silk Foulard, 59c.

2,500 yards of the standard dollar quality comes into the sale and reservoirs, which were almost all imperfections which will hardly be noticed.

\$1 Black 24 Inch Pongee at 69c.

1,500 yards of all silk black Dress Pongee that is strong and durable. This also has a few slight errors in the weave to account for the small price.

Two Extraordinary Offerings of Colored Silks.

44c. Corded Japanese Wash Silks at 25c.

The very best quality of these pretty washable Silks that are so universally in demand at this season. A variety of colors.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

69c. Black 19 Inch Taffeta at 49c.

Fully guaranteed, a heavy silk that is strong and lustrous and a perfect black.

\$1.10 Black 36 Inch Taffeta at 79c.

The best value we ever offered in yard wide guaranteed Dress Taffeta, and one that will not easily be duplicated again this season.

\$2 Black 36 Inch Taffeta at \$1.25.

A rich dress quality, fully guaranteed, yard wide and a rich plum black. It would cost more than \$1.25 a yard to manufacture to-day.

75c. Printed 24 Inch Pongees at 49c.

Navy-and-white and black-and-white, polka spots in a variety of sizes. Other designs also that are pretty and desirable.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Another Half Priced Lace Sale.

HOW WISE IT IS TO LOOK TO LOESER'S for Laces will be well demonstrated in the Sale that starts here to-morrow morning. There are thousands of yards. They are as fresh and pretty as any Laces to be found anywhere for the full price. And, simply because the assortments of each style are not complete, we have them to sell at prices like these:

49c. to \$3.98 French Val. Laces at 25c. to 98c. a Dozen Yards.

25c. to \$3.98 Insertions and Gallons at 10c. to 98c. and 98c.

98c. to \$4.50 Allovers at 40c. to \$1.08.

69c. to \$2.98 14 and 45 inch Nets, 49c. to \$1.40.

49c. to \$1.49 Silk Gallons at 25c. to 49c.

5c. to 39c. Cotton Laces at 2c. to 12c.

Main Floor, None Sent C. O. D.

The Carpet Opportunity

Will Be Continued To-morrow.

READY AS YOU READ—the largest and finest collection of Spring Carpetings that it has ever been our privilege to exhibit to Brooklyn people.

Ready at the same time OVER THREE HUNDRED PATTERNS OF SPRING CARPETINGS WITH THE PRICES CUT VERY DEEPLY.

Such a Sale has been customary here for many years at the beginning of the season. It is more notable this season only because carpet bargains are harder to get. But these are very real bargains and the range of patterns is wide enough to suit any one.

Ingrain Carpets, 55c. Value at 69c.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 75c. to \$1 Values at 59c., 69c. and 79c.

Red Brussels Carpets, \$1.50 to \$1.75 Values at \$1.25.

Velvet Carpets, \$1.10 to \$1.50 Values at 79c., 98c. and \$1.29.

Axminster Carpets, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 Values at 98c., \$1.19 and \$1.25.

Initial Linoleums, \$1 to \$1.50 Values at 79c. and 98c.

Third Floor.

Men's \$1 Neglige Shirts, 59c.

FIFTY HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT new white madras Neglige Shirts with white stripes and checks will be here to-morrow at near half value because we bought the material close to half price some months ago and had the Shirts made up specially for us.

They are plain negliges with a pair of separate cuffs to match, and the manner of their fit and finish is worth special attention.

Men's 60c. Neglige Shirts, 35c. Each, 3 for \$1

Men's \$1.50 Neglige Shirts, 1.35c. Each, 3 for \$1

Men's 15c. Cuffs at 10c. a Pair, 6 Pairs for 55c.

Sizes 10 1/2 to 11. Round and square, single tab link cuffs.

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance. None Sent C. O. D.

\$5 Silk Petticoats, \$3.98.

EXCELLENT TAFFETA SILK PETTICOATS, in black, navy, brown and green, made with deep lace flounce and very full and graceful.

Just one of a budget of unusual values in the Petticoat Store that should stir Easter interest to-morrow.

\$6.50 Silk Petticoats at \$4.75.

\$7.50 Silk Petticoats at \$5.98.

Second Floor.

\$3 Carlton Leather Bags, \$1.49

HUNG ON A SLENDER CHAIN, which is to be slipped over the wrist for convenient carrying. The feature is the deep, substantial gilt frame, which opens clear to the bottom of the Bag, giving splendid spread to the pockets inside.

Of black or colored Morocco leather, lined to match with moire. One snappy style in patent leather is lined with scarlet that shows up richly when the wide frame is opened. Half regular value and good Easter gift suggestions, at \$1.49

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

Men's 50c. Underwear, 35c.

BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS of splendid quality—the quality that cannot usually be sold under 50c. a garment. There are all sizes. The Drawers have the double or bicycle seats, which give double wear.

Men's 50c. Underwear at 39c.

Men's Underwear at 69c.—Special.

Men's \$1.50 to \$2.50 Combination Suits at \$1.

Men's 20c. Socks at 12 1/2c.

Men's 25c. and 35c. Socks at 19c.

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

PARIS BURNS UP FORESTS.

125,000 ACRES CUT YEARLY FOR HEATING ROOMS ALONE.

Vast Tracts of Country Devoted to Furnishing the Supply—Elaborate System of Water Transportation—Vast Consumption of Pine Wood in the Bakeries.

Despite all modern improvements Paris still heats its offices and its houses to a large extent with wood. Its bakers and confectioners use hardly anything else for fuel. It burns up whole forests of timber every year, and extensive forests in several regions of France are reserved for supplying it with fuel.

Coal is scarce in France and dear and not of very good quality. Besides, the Parisians are conservative in home matters. The cheery appearance of the glowing log on the hearth appeals to them and most likely generations will pass before they give up burning wood altogether.

Although the consumption has declined materially in the last quarter of a century the official figures show that 28,000 cubic metres of hard wood, or nearly 2,000,000 cubic feet a year was the average burning for the first four years of the present century, for heating purposes alone.

To furnish this supply about 30,000 hectares, or nearly 125,000 acres, of woodland was cleared in the four years. The rate of consumption was even greater in the past. It is not expected that it will diminish. The trees cut range in age from 24 to 38 years; the average is about 30 years. From this an estimate may be made of the enormous tracts of land given up to forestation in France for this purpose.

Some of the logs are cut near Paris. A good deal comes from woods in the departments of Oise and Aisne to the north and some from Loiret to the south.

The Landes on the southern part of the coast of the Bay of Biscay form the pine, which is chiefly in demand among the bakers on account of its quick, hot flame. But the great source of supply for domestic and heating purposes is the forests, or, rather, the woods, of the Morvan, which cover parts of the departments of Yonne and Nievre.

This country is famous for its wild beauty. When seen from one of the lofty hills that are a feature of the region the woods spread in all directions to the limits of sight.

In their billowy surface and variety of green they are often compared to a sea heaving and rolling in tidal waves. But there are no great forest trees. The beeches, oaks, chestnuts and elms which cover the land are never allowed to grow old.

When they are big enough to be burned the woodman's axe is laid to the root and they are laid low in their sturdy youth.

The proprietors of the woods make their "furetage," their rummage search, in the autumn. They go through the sections selected for the winter's operations, marking the doomed trees.

The cutting begins in December. The men live in rude huts that they construct from branches and that with leafy twigs. They cook in the open. Except in the worst weather, the huts are only used to sleep in. The life is like that of our own woodmen.

As fast as the trees are cut down they are sawed into logs about five feet long. They are carried out of the woods on rough carts, pulled on wheelsbarrows, or even in the arms of men where the surface is impracticable for wheels.

The destination is the edge of the nearest water course, and there they are built up into great towers by piling them close until the factors come from Paris to buy.

This only happens the following autumn. The wood lies all summer drying and ripening. It is the month of inspection. The sales are made in early November.

There is a firewood fair held at Chateaufort on the first Monday in every November. When the sales are made the bakers send their agents to chop his special mark on every log of his purchase. This is the most important ceremony in the life of the woodman. He can identify and recover his logs at the other end of the long water journey that they have to make next.

The logs sent down the Cure, where the watercourse, this is generally where the fall and early winter rains. If it isn't the water is turned on from ponds and reservoirs, which were dammed up centuries ago and which are maintained as storage places for this very purpose.

One of these ponds, that of Settons, is capable of releasing 30,000 cubic metres or 700,000 cubic feet of water into the River Cure, to drive the logs down stream. The release of water is made on a day agreed upon, and the bank is lined with men who see that logs which run ashore are pushed into the current again and that a clean job is made of it.

The logs sent down the Cure are stopped by a great dam at Clamecy, where the smaller stream enters the Yonne. The surface of the Cure is hidden by the mass of lumber. They are all launched on the practically, get busy on them.

They are handed out of the water, identified by the marks chopped on them, sorted out according to orders, and then by very expert rivermen formed into great rafts to continue their voyage to Paris. Each raft contains from 7,500 to 8,000 cubic feet of lumber. They are all launched on the Yonne and, barring rare accidents, reach Paris, about 180 miles distant, in about twelve days.

The pine from the shores of the Bay of Biscay also reaches Paris by water. Railroad transportation is far too expensive. The logs are loaded on small craft, which creep along the coast to the mouth of the Seine and up the river to the capital.

Among the greatest consumers of wood at the bakers are the officers of the national Government. The Ministry of Finance uses about 10,000 cubic feet each winter, so does the Ministry of War.